

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO.

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Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The establishment of a great watch factory at Osaka, Japan, is another indication of the progressiveness of that country.

The United States army, by the discharge of Indian soldiers, loses the valuable services of Sergeant Cold Wind, Wagoner Jimmie Ears, Privates Bull Dog, On-the-Edge, On-Top-of-the-Tepes, Runs-in-Among-Them, Stone Bull and Two-White-Men.

It has long been pointed out by experts that French newspapers and books will, owing to the inferior quality of the paper on which they are printed, literally turn to dust in much less than a century, so that public libraries bid fair to become literary cemeteries. This is the reason why the budget committee proposes to have 100 copies of the Journal Official printed daily on what is called Dutch paper, to insure preservation.

The Prix de Rome, once the object of the ambition of every art student in Paris, has declined so much in value that it is proposed to abolish it. It carries with it the traveling scholarships in Italy, and the plea of those who attack it is that a student possessing it wastes his talent in slavish imitation of the Italian masters, rather than developing it by the interpretation of nature. The sculptor Rodin, the leader of the antagonists, maintains that this prize has only retarded the progress of the great men who have obtained it in the past.

At a meeting of representative negroes in Columbia, South Carolina, last Friday an address to the white people of the State was adopted, protesting against the disfranchisement of the negro by the imposition of a three-dollar poll tax at the coming constitutional convention, and calling upon negro voters to support only delegates who will pledge themselves to work against such a scheme to deprive the negro of the ballot. The address says, among other things: "The politician says the negro is a dangerous quantity in politics, and if let alone will control the State. We, the representatives of the colored people in South Carolina, wish here and now to inform the white people that we, as a race, do not wish to control the State."

It is estimated by Mr. Mulhall in a recent article in the Contemporary Review that the shipping of all nations is of the approximate value of \$1,100,000,000, while the 110,000 locomotives at work represent a value of \$1,000,000,000. The railways give employment to 2,394,000 people, while shipping employs only 705,000. The life of a locomotive is fifteen years. It will run 270,000 miles, carry 600,000 tons or 1,000,000 passengers, and earn \$300,000. Its first cost is \$10,000 and its general average is 300 horse power. The average life of a ship and its earning capacity, compared with its cost, is not given, and is perhaps not yet computed, but it is not likely to equal or approach that of the locomotive, which may fairly rank as the most potent instrument of civilization ever devised by man.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature providing that the president of any regularly organized board of trade or chamber of commerce or any ten citizens of any place where there is trouble between a railroad and its employees, shall have power to cause the trouble to be considered and settled by the Circuit court of the county. The employees of the road may likewise submit the question to the court: If a company shall refuse to carry out the terms of the decree, and the stoppage of trains results, the company shall be liable to all persons injured for three times the amount of the damage suffered. The men are at liberty to quit work any time when the decree is not satisfactory as to the amount of wages to be paid, but under penalties must not prevent others from engaging in the running of trains.

The president of the Maine State Board of Trade, Mr. Henry W. Lord, said some peculiar things to the convention of Board of Trade delegates in Boston last week. Speaking of the obstacles to commercial and business progress in New England, he pointed

out what he considered the three most prominent ones. They were, not an absence of sufficiently high protective tariffs, nor of cheap coal or good railroad facilities, of which many of the delegates had more or less to say; but, first, labor troubles, second the influence of lobbying interests, and third and last the laxity of moral obligations among business men, who were seeking to occupy high positions. "Those alone who rise to eminence on a moral foundation," said he, "should receive honorable recognition."

The Washington Post says: William Randall Cremer, member of parliament, who has been at the capitol in the interest of his measure to settle all disputes between Great Britain and the United States by arbitration, has been a frequent visitor on the floors of both house and senate. This is a courtesy not extended under the rules of congress, but simply by general consent, and as an act of courtesy forms a striking contrast to the practice of the English parliament to the floor of which members of the American congress are not admitted either under the operation of a rule or the stress of amity. An American member of congress is lucky when in London if he secures a seat in what is known as the "gallery of distinguished visitors." The American ambassador has placed at his disposal two seats a day, which, owing to the presence of numerous Americans in London at all times, compels him to exercise all the diplomacy of his nature to divide so as to satisfy at least partially the demand of his visitors. When Representative Caruth was in London, some years ago, the American minister had no alternative, in order to place him where he could witness the doings on the floor of the house of commons, but to write a special to the speaker for seats, which was answered with a card admitting the American representative to the Speaker's private box.

AT LAST!

At last the people of this State, or at least some of the people of this State, are really moving against the big theater hat. Long have they sat behind it in exasperated or profane silence, and long and fervently have they verbally "cussed" it in public and private. Now Representative Eaton has, "by request," introduced a bill designed to promote good temper and decrease both spoken and unspoken profanity by abolishing the nuisance. It is cause for hearty gratitude that the request was made and that Representative Eaton granted it. Both he and the one or ones who made the request have done the State a service. And if the legislature will make the sensible and reasonable bill a law it cannot be accused of having done nothing even if it sits and talks until the Fourth of July.

The bill provides that it shall be the duty of those who own and manage places where the big theater hat may come to insure each visitor an unobstructed view of the entertainment that may be going on there. And it further provides that any person entitled to a seat and occupying the same at a public entertainment or performance, and finding the view therefrom of such entertainment or performance obstructed by any cause within the control of the proprietor of such place, may recover from the proprietor or manager of such place the price of such seat, unless the obstruction interfering with the proper and unimpeded enjoyment and view of such entertainment or performance shall be immediately removed upon demand, made to such proprietor or manager or subordinate.

If this bill becomes a law, as it certainly ought, the big theater hat can be successfully dealt with in this State. Of course if, when it is a law, women disregard it, it will take a little sand to complain of them, but we believe there are many people ready to complain and do their part toward elevating the moral tone of theaters. Perhaps there would be no need of complaint. Perhaps lovely Woman would be considerate enough of the managers of theaters to avoid giving cause for complaint. She has given enough, and could well afford to take a rest.

Representative Eaton has introduced the bill "by request." We, speaking for thousands, hereby request him to push it along, it being plainly a good thing.

"EXPENSE FUNDS."

The "national" building and loan associations are being sharply looked after in some of the States. There was an interesting hearing last week before the house committee on corporations of the Indiana legislature on the subject of the "expense funds" of the "national" building and loan associations. One of the speakers declared that the expense fund was "a thief in the night" which stole away the people's savings without their knowing it. Another speaker urged that the business should be so transacted that there should be no mystery about it, and that no "fund" should be created for paying expenses that was not thoroughly understood by the shareholders. He instanced one association with an expense fund of \$13,300 and membership fees of nearly \$12,000. This association is called the Government association, and it advertises among its directors the governor, tax commissioner, and adjutant general of Indiana, the auditor of Marion county, and an ex-mayor of Indianapolis. Other witnesses testified that associations

in various counties in the State which did business without expense funds incurred expenses amounting to only a fraction over 2 per cent. of their business. Another witness in his remarks said: "The idea has gone abroad that great banking concerns can be organized under this building association law. I was called upon by a stockholder in one of these to sue to get his money back. In that association the directors each paid themselves \$195 a month and credited it on their stock. In seven years they would have had \$84,000 cash without having paid a cent. We people of Indianapolis don't chip into these institutions. They go out and milk the whole State. I don't think you ought to consult the men who are fleecing the State and their shareholders in the way these men are doing. Not a week passes but some poor washerwoman comes to me to ask what this by-law of 'one-tenth of one per cent.' means. Building associations were organized for the benefit of neighborhoods, and those who organized them worked for comparatively nothing." The representative of the Government association above referred to tried to defend the expense fund on the ground that their agents cost them a great deal of money. On cross-examination he admitted that with expenses of over \$13,000 last year they could not pay these out of the profits.

It is well to have these matters inquired into early. It would have been a good thing for many thousands of the people of this country if "endowment insurance" schemes had been investigated long before they were.

FASHION NOTES.

Pointers on Sleeves.
On the elbow sleeves of the gown displayed herewith a rich applique of velvet shows, and the same ornamentation appears on the hem of the skirt and the bodice. This is quite in accord with current rulings, but there is a recent liking for sleeves that are rich with gold, spangles and needlework, such elaboration appearing either not at all in the rest of the garment, or only in narrow lines along the heading of frills or fur finish. Blue cloth is the chief fabric of this costume. Its skirt is stiffened throughout and its bodice has a deep yoke outlined with fur and divided in the middle by a white chiffon front. Belt and collar are of folded velvet.

Like elbow sleeves are in high favor, but a new notion has sleeves made very long at the wrist, with a point on the little finger side of the hand that reaches to the knuckles. These are becoming to the usual hand, especially if made to fit closely at the wrist.



Among all the furs now on the market, perhaps the most serviceable as well as one of the least-common is what is called wool seal. It is probably called that because it is neither wool nor seal. It is a rich brown, the hairs are a little longer than seal and are wiry and glossy. It stands rain and any weather, and if kept well rubbed down will last forever. The danger is that it may get dull and tumbled from rubbing the wrong way. It is not an expensive fur, but makes up very handsomely with fine Persian lamb, astrakhan or velvet.

Some double capes are made with the upper cape cut in two suddenly extended points in front that reach to the edge of the lower cape. This may give variety, but it adds neither to the grace nor the warmth of the garment. It only shows how hard pressed cape designers are for new models. FLORETTE.

DOLEFUL.

Summerbreeze says marriage is a means of grace because it led him to repentance.—Texas Siftings.

An Exception.—He—I owe everything to my wife. She—Everything? He—Well, everything except what I owe my creditors.—Brooklyn Life.

Hairdresser.—Madam, what color do you wish your hair? Miss Oldgirl—Oh, I am not particular—any color, so you "keep it dark."—Smith & Gray's Monthly.

It was at the club. Waiter (at 11 P. M.)—There is a lady outside who says her husband promised to be home early to-night. All (rising)—Excuse me a moment.—Chips.

A Proposal.—He—You are the star of the assembly. She—You are the first to discover that? He—Then grant me a discoverer's privilege of giving you my name!—Pileggi Blatter.

Harry—Do you believe in the old superstition that May is an unlucky month for marriages? Uncle Dick—Yes, decidedly; but why do you speak of May any more than any other month?—Boston Transcript.

"Can I sell you some stock in the Wild Western Mining company?" "No, I have just invested in a Kentucky company." "Think it safe?" "Certainly. There's no danger of the stock being watered."—Atlanta Journal.

Lover—You are getting prettier every day. Sweet Girl—Just now I am living on brown bread and water to improve my complexion. "Oh, how can you keep that up?" "Oh, indefinitely."

"Then let's get married!"—New York Weekly.
Blinks—Oh, yes; she carries herself like an empress; but wait until we are married, and then see how she'll fawn and cringe. Winks—To you? Blinks—No, to the servant girl.—New York Weekly.

Little Johnny—Mamma says Mrs. Highmind is a very superior woman. What does that mean? Little Ethel—I don't know exactly, but Mrs. Highmind has traveled a great deal, and maybe she can read a railroad timetable all by herself.—Good News.

Pete Amsterdam—The churches after all are not as bad as many people think them to be. Murray Hill—How did you find that out? "I read the other day that not more than half the members of congress are connected with the churches."—Texas Siftings.

Boxall—Well, how's your scheme for a co-operative colony coming on? Kimball—Oh, we've disbanded—couldn't agree. Boxall—But I thought you were all so enthusiastic? Kimball—So we were till we came to plan out the work. Then we found that everybody wanted to edit the community paper.—Puck.

"Why, my dear, what's the matter?" kindly asked a lady to her friend. "Oh, I feel I'm beginning to look quite old," was the mournful reply. "Nonsense; what ever put such an idea into your head?" "Because," was the reply, "I notice that whenever I cross Broadway the policemen never take my arm as they used to do."—Texas Siftings.

Browning—Say, Gibbons, I believe you really do regret the death of your uncle. Gibbons (his uncle's heir)—Regret it! Well, I should say I did. His untimely death just cost me a cool hundred thousand. Browning—Phew! Gibbons—Yes; if he hadn't been killed, he might have lived ten years yet, and he was saving ten thousand a year.—Exchange.

COLLECTING THE INCOME TAX.

Final Instructions Sent Out by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Washington, Feb. 5.—The last steps in the legal process of collecting the income tax were taken by the treasury department yesterday, when these instructions were sent to revenue officers: Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1895.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:
An allowance has been made by the honorable department of the treasury to enable you to employ additional force for the collection of the revenue, made necessary by the provision of a tax on incomes. You will proceed immediately with the distribution of forms Nos. 355 and 356, and with the collection of data and the preparation of records necessary to the efficient enforcement of said law. In view of the short time remaining in which returns can be made without incurring penalties, it is deemed proper to urge a prompt and diligent compliance with all the requirements of the law and regulations relative to this tax.

While it is important, as an aid to taxpayers in complying with the law relative to returns of income, that you should distribute blank forms Nos. 355 and 356 to all persons, corporations, companies and associations in your district liable to make such returns, as far as you can learn the names and locations of the same, your attention is called to the fact that the failure of such persons, corporations or companies to receive such blank forms, or to receive any notice relative thereto, cannot be deemed a valid excuse for not receiving the return required by law, and will not prevent or reduce the penalties imposed for failure or neglect to make proper returns, and in all information given to the press or the public you should emphasize this fact.

You will avail yourself of the services of the additional force herein referred to and of your regular force to canvass your district for the names and locations of all persons, corporations, companies and associations liable to make return of income, and from the information thus gained you will prepare an alphabetical list thereof, noting those to whom blanks forms are forwarded, and keeping an accurate record of all returns received, the date of receipt, amounts and all other necessary data pertaining thereto. You may use what is known as Record No. 10, making requisition for the same if necessary, exclusively for the list and facts above indicated. In this connection your attention is called to section 3167 of the revised statutes as amended by the act providing an income tax, prescribing penalties for making known any fact appearing in any income return or any record relating thereto. In compliance with said section, you will preserve all returns and every record and fact pertaining thereto carefully from public inspection, guarding all sources of information relative to the same, and enjoin upon all deputies, clerks and other persons in your office the absolute requirement of strict compliance with the law in this connection.

JOSEPH S. MILLER, Commissioner.

PROFIT IN RAISING BEAVERS.

A Unique Industry in an Out-of-the-Way Corner of Tennessee.
[From the Chicago Record.]

One of the chief industries of Lake county, Tenn., is beaver farming. The county is cut up by numerous little creeks, and the western corner is touched by the Mississippi river. Reelfoot lake is also within its borders. The county has but one town of any size. It is the seat of government, called Tippecanoe. The banks of these streams are fringed with cottonwoods and a species of elm that has a warped and stunted growth. These small streams and the trees that grow along their banks are valuable features of the beaver farms.

While other farmers are crying ruin and deploring low prices, the beaver farmers enjoy themselves rolling up bank accounts that are in no way threatened by dry seasons, hailstorms, or a demoralized market. There is always a demand for beaver fur, and for the good article the price is always satisfactory and unvarying. With \$500 in his pocket a man may establish a beaver farm which will yield him from \$1,000 to \$4,000 in three years, if successful. He first purchases from ten to fifteen acres of land through which runs a stream. At a point where the stream is narrow and the banks steep a dam is built.

This is done by felling a few trees across the bed of the stream and filling in with dirt or stones. In this way the water is held back, so that two or three acres of land are flooded. Along the banks of the stream and around the pond, wire netting from two to three foot high is placed, enclosing all the trees that can possibly be taken in. Now and then, however, a farmer loses some of his colony, which escape up or down the stream by burrowing under the fences, but he has the chance of getting some of his neighbors' animals' and he makes no complaint.

A colony of twelve females and four males is sufficiently large to start with. The animals are purchased in the Saskatchewan valley in Manitoba, where they are trapped. A colony of sixteen costs \$150. They are placed in the ponds in the spring when the water is high; and all the farmer has to do is keep his dam and fences up and prevent hunters from killing the animals. The farmer experiences but little trouble with the poachers, for it is generally understood that a man caught in the act of beaver hunting on land that doesn't belong to him is to get a bullet in his skin rather than a trial by jury. It takes the animals but a short time to become accustomed to their new surroundings. In a few days they begin building the huts of mud and sticks. They work vigorously on the trees and some of the smallest ones are gnawed off. The first year the farmer receives no income. The animals propagate rapidly, and by fall in the second year the colony has greatly increased in numbers.

The first two years on a beaver farm is a tedious existence. The farmer divides his time between caring for his colony and hunting. Upon the latter he depends principally for his food. But little money is spent in the construction of dwellings. First an excavation five or six feet deep is made in the ground, and around this stakes are driven closely together. When fixed in the ground they stand about six feet high. Two tall, strong poles are set in the center at such end, and running from one to the other is a ridge pole. Long poles are slanted from this over the ends of the surrounding stakes, projecting several inches. On the roof thus made cakes of sod are laid, dirt is then thrown over it, and the whole is covered with sod. Around the outside dirt is heaped until the ends of the roof poles are covered. The whole, from a distance, looks like a tent-shaped up-heaval of the ground. The entrance is a square opening in one end. Although there is nothing attractive about the architecture of this abode, it is a very comfortable dwelling, and protects the occupant against the winter freezings perfectly. Bear skins and deer pelts scattered over the floor and pieces of rough furniture covered in the same way, add to the comforts of the place.

The best of feeling usually exists between the residents of this out-of-the-way corner, and the long winter evenings are passed in playing a moderate game of seven-up or draw poker. The farmers are, for the most part, men whose lives have been passed on the western hunting grounds. They are hardy, slow going men, who take kindly to the hermit life they live, but when the time comes for selling the product of their farms they go down to Cairo or Memphis and engage in a couple of weeks of high living that makes the good citizens tremble and the saloon keepers richer. They spend their money like water, and not infrequently go back to their farms with empty pockets. Notwithstanding their rough ways, they are good hearted, and they extend the warmest hospitality to visitors.

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It's called "BAR-LE-DUC"

You won't find it at every grocer's.

Edw. G. Hall & Son
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FOR 1895.

Our shirts in Madras, Cheviots and Oxfords, cloths for the season of 1895, are now ready and orders will be taken for Ladies' shirts, waists and blouses, or sold by the yard if desired.

For Men's and Youth's business, negligee and

OUTING SHIRTS.

Dress and Business Shirts.

\$1.50, \$2.00 and up.

CHASE & CO.

New Haven House Building.

club. The noise frightens the animals out. From the formation of their legs they are naturally slow runners. They are knock-kneed and their hind legs are wide apart. When they leave the huts they are despatched with clubs. It requires but a short time to kill them. When the colony is planted the animals are branded, and at butchering time these are preserved for breeding purposes. It is said of the beaver that it lives, active and vigorous, to the age of fifty years.

As soon as the killing is done the gates are closed and the farm is flooded again. The pelts are taken off the dead beavers and stretched over forms made of bent elm strips. The fur side is on the inside. Saltpetre is rubbed into the flesh side of the skin and it is exposed to the atmosphere for two weeks; then the pelts are packed in bales and taken to market.

The pelts are classed according to their size and the length of the fur. The poorest brings \$15, and from that figure the prices range to \$25. The fur is used in the manufacture of coats, hats and garments for women. A good deal of it is shipped to China, where it is made into expensive shoes for aristocratic women.

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We can supply you with anything in the line of Furniture.

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SLOCUM'S OZONIZED EMULSION OF NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL with GUAIACOL CURES CONSUMPTION Just by aiding nature.

THE KIND THAT PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE. At all Drug Stores. T. A. SLOCUM CO., NEW YORK.

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Will sing here in 90 days. In the meantime a good Stove or Range may be had here for a small price.

We are ahead of the birds with the new spring

Furniture, Carpets,

And at the lowest prices ever known for first-class goods.

Cash or easy payments.

P. J. KELLY & CO.,

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People From All Parts

Of the city and country visit our store daily to purchase their

Finest Tea Ever Sold at the Price in This City.

Elegant English Breakfast Tea, 35c lb., 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

Choice Formosa Oolong Tea, 35c lb., 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

Extra choice Japan Tea, 35c lb., 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea, 35c lb., 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

Headquarters for the finest grades of Coffees imported.

Goodwin's Tea & Coffee Store,

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F. M. BROWN & CO.

GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM.

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We Purchased Yesterday at the Great

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8750 Pieces

of Black, Colored and Fancy Silk Fabrics—the most attractive offering ever made in this country.

The weaves, styles and colorings are those now in greatest demand, manufactured for this Spring season.

We will announce shortly when they will be placed on sale here.

Let's Be Comfortable!

This is our style of Tam

and the way you will appear in it—50c

And this is the TOQUE at the same price, 50c

West Store, Second Floor

Neck Scarfs, the most handsome, 98 cents

West Store, Main Floor

Why people want to go to bed in cold night gowns when wear selling warm wools

Outing Flannels for 8c and 10c yd.

is more than we can understand.

East Store, Main Floor

Horse Blankets, all kinds except poor at cost of manufacture.

East Store, Main Floor

Complete suits of the famous Sanitary Stuttgart

Underwear!

All sizes at low cost is the assurance of health in this changeable climate.

West Store, Main Floor

F. M. Brown & Co.

Galwey's Stables.

666 STATE St., Junction of Olive. Hacks and carriages at all hours of the day and night can be obtained at the stable. Hacks at the depot on arrival of all trains. Careful and efficient drivers and first class hacks, always men and clean. \$2.00 per day and call for Galwey's hacks, one in waiting at the depot. Express wagon also runs to depot. Telephone call 191-4.